



Vector-borne parasitic zoonoses: Emerging scenarios and new perspectives

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Abstract:

Changing climate is not the only driver for alterations in the dynamic interaction between arthropod vectors of zoonotic parasites and their hosts, including humans. A suite of other factors ranging from urbanization and deforestation to changing demographics in both developing and developed countries, the impact of the recent economic crisis, increased global movement of people and animals and follow-on effects of major catastrophes. This article reviews the most important vector-borne parasites of zoonotic concern that are changing/expanding their distribution patterns in both endemic and/or previously non-endemic areas. We include the discussion of the changing aspects of malaria, leishmaniasis, babesiosis, Chagas disease as well as of some spirurid and filarioid nematodes.

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Resource Description

Exposure :

weather or climate related pathway by which climate change affects health

Ecosystem Changes, Extreme Weather Event, Human Conflict/Displacement, Human Conflict/Displacement, Temperature

Temperature: Fluctuations

Geographic Feature:

resource focuses on specific type of geography

None or Unspecified

Geographic Location:

resource focuses on specific location

Global or Unspecified

Health Impact:

specification of health effect or disease related to climate change exposure

Infectious Disease

Infectious Disease: Vectorborne Disease, Zoonotic Disease

Vectorborne Disease: Fly-borne Disease, Mosquito-borne Disease, Tick-borne Disease

Fly-borne Disease: Leishmaniasis, Trypanosomiasis

Mosquito-borne Disease: Dengue, Malaria

Tick-borne Disease: Babesiosis

Zoonotic Disease: Other Zoonotic Disease

Zoonotic Disease (other): thelaziosis

Resource Type: ☐

format or standard characteristic of resource

Review

Timescale: ☐

time period studied

Time Scale Unspecified